西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

QUERCITRIN MSDS报告

产品标题

槲皮甙;栎素;橡皮甙

CAS号

522-12-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

QUERCITRIN

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Glycoside isolated from Aesculus hippocastanum. Used as a textile dye. Flavine shade yellow is extracted from quercitrin bark with high pressure steam and consists mainly of quercitrin.

SYNONYMS

C21-H20-O11, "C.I. 75720", "3-[(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl)-oxy]-2-(3, 4-dihydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one", "3-[(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl)-oxy]-2-(3, 4-dihydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one", "flavone, 3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxy-, 3-(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranoside)", "flavone, 3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxy-, 3-(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranoside)", "flavone, 3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxy-, 3-rhamnoside", "flavone, 3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxy-, 3-rhamnoside", "mannopyranoside, quercetin-3 6-deoxy-, alpha-L-", "mannopyranoside, quercetin-3 6-deoxy-, alpha-L-", NCI-C60102, "3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxyflavone-3-L-rhamnoside", "3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxyflavone-3-L-rhamnoside", "quercetin, 3-(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranoside)", "quercetin, 3-(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranoside)", quercetin-3-O-rham, quercetin-3-O-rham, quercetin-3-L-rhamnoside, quercetin-3-L-rhamnoside, quercetrin, quercimelin, quercitroside, "rhamnoside, quercetin-3", "USAF CF-2", "flavanoid glycoside"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin

irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Flavonoids, which are found in a range of foods and medicines, has been shown to cause leukemia in infancy, but, if taken at high levels in the diet, they reduce the risk of breast and prostate cancer.